FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 247 *24 December 1985*

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin, Italy's Andreotti Discuss Debt [Rome] B 1
Commissions Agreement Signed B 1
Sourrouille, Andreotti Meet B 1
Mexico's Sepulveda Winds Up 2-Day Visit B 2
Economic Agreement With Chile Ratified [Santiago] B 2
Government Might Join U.S. in 'Star Wars' Research B 3
Peronists Split; Renewal Sector Elects Board B 3
Alfonsin Establishes Council for Democracy B 4
President Creates Public Enterprise Secretariat B 4
Peronist To Head New Economy Secretariat B 4

BOLIVIA

Government Receives $200 Million Loan From USSR C 1
Rejection of Compulsory Loans Almost Unanimous [TELAM] C 1
Interior Minister on Outbreaks of Violence C 2
Navy Dislodges Brazilians From Gold District C 2
[PRESENCIA 15 Dec]
Briefs: New Ambassador to U.S.; UNDP Grants C 3
$19 Million; Venezuelan Donation Received

BRAZIL

Saudi Arabia Reportedly Buys 1,000 Tanks D 1
[O GLOBO 21 Dec]
CTA Reports Satellite-Launching Rocket Misfire D 1
Nuclear Plant Construction Encountering Obstacles D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 20 Dec]
Navy Using War Games Computer Since December 1984 D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 19 Dec]
Briefs: First Alcohol-Propelled Airplane D 2

COLOMBIA

Cerezo Says Nicaragua-M-19 Ties Just Rumors F 1
Guerrilla Command Claims Credit for Graves F 1
General Denies Army Deaths F 2

ECUADOR

Finance Minister on Baker Plan, Foreign Debt G 1
Views Montevideo Meeting G 1
Alfaro Lives Members Rob Bank Branch in Guayas G 2

MEXICO

De la Madrid, Vinicio Cerezo Hold Talks M 1
Sepulveda: Support for Contadora Continues M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

No Government Decision Yet on Church Truce Plan P 1
Justices Score Rosas Chavez' 'Slanderous Charges' P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 21 Dec]
Peace Marchers Have Not Requested Entry P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 19 Dec]
FMLN Defector Says Group Controls University P 2
[EL MUNDO 19 Dec]
Official Blames War for Economic Crisis P 3
FMLN-FDR Calls for Realistic, Political Solution P 4

GUATEMALA

Madrid Paper Interviews President-Elect Cerezo P 4
[ABC 13 Dec]

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Lands 'Light Aircraft' in Honduras P 6
Peace Marchers To Be Denied Entry P 7
Government Opposes Devaluation, Parallel Market P 7
[TIEMPO 19 Dec]
Official Comments on Pressures P 8

NICARAGUA

Managua Radio Denies Ties With Colombian M-19 P 9
Magistrate Scores Accusations Leveled by Abrams P 10
Pastora Says Materiel Shortage Hampering Struggle P 10
[EFE]
Briefs: Credit Agreement With Finland P 11

CUBA

Brazilian TV Interviews Castro on Latin Debt [AFP] Q 1
Castro, GDR's Hager Speak at Beer Factory Opening Q 1
Sanchez Discusses Madrid Defection, Cuban Economy Q 2
[Madrid EL PAIS 20 Dec]
National Bank President Meets With Alfonsin Q 4
Crombet Meets With Uruguayan Broad Front Chairman Q 4
Speaks at Uruguay CP Congress Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

PERU

Car Bomb Explodes Outside Lima Airport V 1

VENEZUELA

Guatemalan President-elect Cerezo Visits V 1

ALFONSIN, ITALY'S ANDREOTTI DISCUSS DEBT

LD202213 Rome International Service in Italian 1830 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti today met President Raul Alfonsin in Buenos Aires. During their talk Alfonsin dwelled on the serious responsibility which the industrialized world would shoulder if it left the problem of the Latin American debt unresolved. Without the understanding of Europe, which up until now has, in Alfonsin's view, shown its solidarity more in words than in deeds, the economic and political situation could deteriorate, endangering governments which have recently become democratic following lengthy periods of military dictatorship.

Commissions Agreement Signed

PY211258 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] The foreign ministers of Argentina and Italy, Dante Caputo and Giulio Andreotti, respectively, today signed on behalf of the Argentine-Italian Joint Commissions important agreements giving new direction to bilateral relations between the two countries.

This is how Dante Caputo referred to the achievements obtained through the joint commissions.

[Begin recording] First of all, we have reviewed the joint commissions' 11 technical cooperation projects, which were implemented this year. We have also approved 13 new projects, and we will be receiving very important cooperation from the Italian Government through loans of $60 million a year for 3 years -- that is $180 million to be repaid over 20 years, with a 5-year grace period and a 1.75 percent interest rate.

For Argentina this is very important because it will permit us to work on priority projects such as the expansion of the small and medium-sized industries, and the agricultural sector. We have also signed an agreement for the establishment of an agricultural training center in Argentina. Italy will provide $6 million for this project in addition to the aid it is already providing through FAO. I would like to point out that this training center will serve Latin America and the Caribbean. We will be able to actively cooperate with this center through the INTA [National Institute of Agricultural-Livestock Technology] for the training of technicians for this region.

We also received from the Italian Government aid for emergency situations such as the problems created by floods, and we ratified economic cooperation and tourism agreements.

We have established guidelines for economic cooperation, including work with Government Oil Deposits for oil exploitation. Negotiations will soon begin on cooperation in the oil field with the Italian Institute of Industrial Reconstruction and other Italian companies to strengthen the already existing cooperation agreements between the two countries. We have approved a cooperation agreement for the use of Italian technology and sales methods for Argentine small and medium-sized industries. [end recording]

Sourrouille, Andreotti Meet

PY211629 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0049 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Dec (TELAM) -- Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti today met with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille for almost 1 hour, which exceeds the time normally assigned to a courtesy visit.

Upon leaving the Finance Ministry building, accompanied by a large delegation, Andreotti stated: "We touched on some aspects relating to the decisions we, the foreign ministers, discussed during the conclusion of the work carried out by the joint commission."

In addition, the Italian foreign minister stated that Dr Sourrouille outlined the Argentine economic program for him. In this regard, Andreotti stated that we have seen that the (economic) line is the appropriate one, and all the support that Italy may be able to give, either directly or through the EEC, will be deserved (by our country) because we understand that the success of this policy is in the interest not only of Argentina -- which is very important -- but also of the entire world.

MEXICO'S SEPULVEDA WINDS UP 2-DAY VISIT

PA201902 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0413 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Dec (EFE) -- Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said here today that suspension of the Contadora Group activities could speed up a military solution to the Central American problem. The Mexican foreign secretary made this statement to EFE at the end of an official 2-day visit to Argentina, where he held several meetings with President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Relations Minister Dante Caputo.

Sepulveda pointed to the role that Latin America is playing in the search for a solution to the economic and political problems that "endanger the peace and security of the area." Sepulveda warned about repercussions of a 6-month suspension of the activities of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela) because it would create "a political vacuum that could speed up the forces of destabilization and of a military solution."

He added: "Although the Contadora Group cannot make up for a lack of political will of the Central American nations, it shall persist in its search for peaceful solutions."

On Wednesday night the Mexican foreign secretary had a private dinner with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Colombian Foreign Relations Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo.

According to Argentine diplomatic sources, Central America as well as the foreign debt were discussed at the meeting.

The Mexican official also referred to the joint action undertaken by the 11 countries with the largest debts and said: It has revealed the deficiencies of the system established after the war.

Finally, Sepulveda said that his visit to Argentina had allowed him to implement economic and cultural cooperation agreements, and he thanked Alfonsin for the aid sent following the November earthquake affecting Mexico City.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH CHILE RATIFIED

PY201435 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The Argentine and Chilean governments have ratified an agreement to prevent double taxation of sales, profits, capital, and patrimony. The ceremony took place in the Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires. Chilean Ambassador Arturo Fontaine and Argentine Foreign Ministry Under Secretary, Ambassador (Jorge Romero), also attended.

Before the ceremony, Ambassador (Romero) expressed the Argentine Government's pleasure at the implementation of this agreement, which will facilitate trade between Chile and Argentina within a framework of integration.

This agreement was signed in November 1976. As they signed, the parties expressed that this is a concrete demonstration of the degree of understanding reached within the framework of the peace and friendship treaty.

GOVERNMENT MIGHT JOIN U.S. IN 'STAR WARS' RESEARCH

PY210225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1511 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Dec (NA) -- According to a report published today by THE ECONOMIST, the United States is considering inviting the Argentine Government to participate in the research and work on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), popularly known as "star wars." The report, which originated in New York and gives no further details of this plan, says that Ronald Reagan's administration seeks "to balance the contract signed with (Margaret) Thatcher by scientific cooperation with Argentina."

It states that U.S. experts believe that Argentina, "due to its human resources, is suitable for the position of a Latin American model." It asserts that, if Argentina eventually accepted the invitation to participate in this U.S. project, "Argentine industries specializing in electronics would sign contracts with the Pentagon to supply parts for vectorial calculators [calculadores vectoriales], software engineering centers, and control and regulation centers."

It pointed out that "the idea of extending the invitation to countries in this hemisphere has political connotations, and emphasized Washington's desire not to become limited to being a supplier for its European allies, and to include countries holding key geopolitical position in the hemisphere, such as Argentina."

It affirmed that "a happy-end" [preceding words in English] with the Pentagon would lead Argentina to great technological advances and accelerate its movement into the 21st century, and that the U.S. experts "believe that Argentina has the technological capability to participate in SDI."

PERONISTS SPLIT; RENEWAL SECTOR ELECTS BOARD

PY211430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0842 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Dec (EFE) -- The Justicialist (Peronist) Party is now facing its greatest crisis in its 40 years of existence because the party leadership has split.

The division became official today, Saturday, when the renewal sector, which won a great victory over the orthodox sector in the congressional elections on 3 November, appointed its own leadership board. It will have 15 members and be headed by former minister Antonio Cafiero, provincial Governor Carlos Saul Menem, and National Deputy Carlos Grosso.

The first congress of the renewal sector has chosen the sector's highest leadership and is discussing the names of those who will be members of its directive council. It has been agreed that the workers will be represented by members of the taxi drivers, mechanics, and tobacco workers unions.

At the same time, the orthodox sector has started an intensive campaign for unity. Its leader Vicente Saadi, who had stepped down, has resumed leadership and presented a reorganization plan approved by the congress of delegates, which met on 19 December. The plan includes the calling of a national convention, the highest Peronist authority, "as soon as possible." Saadi has told the press that "the contacts with all the internal currents are for reorganization and party unity." He explained that he will try to engage in a dialogue with the renewal leaders, "because from now on, no one is excluded from Peronism." In conclusion, he said he believes the national congress can be held next March, adding that "I hope all sectors will participate."

ALFONSIN ESTABLISHES COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

PY232210 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2132 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Dec (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has decided to set up the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy [Consejo de la Consolidacion de la Democracia], which will be comprised of accomplished Argentine personalities in political, cultural, scientific, and technological fields.

Some of the members of this advisory body will be Angel Federico Robledo, Jorge Taiana, General Carrio, Rene Favaloro, Guillermo Estevez Boero, Oscar Puiggros, Hilario Fernandez Long, and General Ricardo Flouret.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez made th s announcement at 1820 in the press hall of Government House. He added that decrees implementing this measure will be released on 26 December. The members of the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy will work without pay and will have the status of state secretaries.

PRESIDENT CREATES PUBLIC ENTERPRISE SECRETARIAT

PY232209 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2136 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Dec (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has decided to establish the Secretariat for the Control of Public Enterprise and appoint Marcelo Kiguel, chief of the General Tax Department, to head the new organization. The new secretariat will answer to the president and is designed to oversee public enterprises with a view toward strengthening and broadening current efforts to improve the performance of these enterprises and to coordinate their tasks.

This announcement was made this afternoon by presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez in the press hall of Government House.

PERONIST TO HEAD NEW ECONOMY, SECRETARIAT

PY232235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2138 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Dec (TELAM) -- It was announced at Government House this afternoon that President Raul Alfonsin has decided to merge the industries and foreign trade secretariats [of the Economy Ministry] and appoint Peronist economist Roberto Lavagna to head the new organization. Meanwhile, economist Roberto Frenkel will be appointed adviser in the Economy Ministry.

Armando Caro Figueroa will take over as under secretary for technical affairs and administrative coordination at the labor ministry, and Pablo Felix Bonazzola will be the health resources under secretary of the public health and social action ministry.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES $200 MILLION LOAN FROM USSR

PY202051 Paris AFP in Spanish 1211 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 19 Dec (AFP) -- Bolivian Planning Minister, Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, who is considered the "brain" behind Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration, reported here today that the Soviet Union will grant a $200 million loan to Bolivia.

Bedregal Gutierrez has added that the Soviet credit will be used to build a steel plant in Machacamarca, Oruro, 200 km south of La Paz, a tractor manufacturing plant in Cochabamba (in the center of the country), and a food processing plant in Trinidad (to the north).

He also announced that the Paz Estenssoro administration will receive an additional $500 million in 1986, which it will use to reactivate the Bala hydroelectric project, in the northeast of the country. This project will allow the administration to reactivate the presently exhausted national economy.

REJECTION OF COMPULSORY LOANS ALMOST UNANIMOUS

PY231635 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2211 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 Dec (TELAM-ANSA) -- The establishment of a compulsory loan to be effective during the first months of 1986 represents a heavy blow to the poor Bolivian economy, and the rejection of this measure has been general. The reaction to this compulsory loan has practically been unanimous in all sectors of society, including in those that could reportedly benefit from the measure.

Hundreds of factory, petroleum, construction, bank, and other union workers have taken to the streets to express their protest against the government economic policy, and when they tried to enter the municipal park, they were intercepted by the police, who hurled tear gas grenades at the demonstrators.

Regional business sectors have protested the compulsory loan and announced that the current lack of liquidity of most industries and businesses will prevent collection of the compulsory loan, which according to the government will be repaid in yearly installments as of 1988.

Fernando Romero, president of the private businessmen's confederation, has stated in La Paz, however, that this is a praiseworthy government decision. He added that the people will protest, however, not only because the burden falls upon the poorest sectors but also because the measure does not affect the informal economy; that is, contraband and drug trafficking.

In addition, the powerful Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] has voiced its protest against the compulsory loan.

The government decision, released in a communique, will basically affect the middle class after hitting the workers and peasants first but exempting the great importing companies and the banks.

The protest in the political sector has been expressed through a warning that the repeal of this measure will be proposed in Congress as soon as sessions resume in 1986.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE

PA202239 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The national government regrets that on the day following the lifting of the state of siege violence occurred. These statements were made by Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, who told Radio Panamericana that a violent demonstration sponsored by the Cochabamba Labor Federation was strongly repressed by the Cochabamba police.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] I regret to say it, but the first day was marked by a violent demonstration in the city of Cochabamba. This is just more proof of the way certain ultra-leftist individuals seek to make trouble, in no way (?contributing) to establishing a peaceful situation that should be maintained in the country at least during this season's festivities. We were forced to repress a demonstration when, in an attempt to burn cars, it degenerated into violence. We have several injured people among the police personnel. One of them may even lose an eye after he was [word indistinct]. I would like to call upon all the sectors in the country to strive to achieve an atmosphere of peace and harmony in order to celebrate the advent of [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Afterward, Fernando Barthelemy said the citizenry must reflect on the peace and harmony that must prevail in the country. In addition, the interior minister said the government has not considered the possibility of reinstituting a state of siege.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] Well, the state of Siege cannot be legally extended. The state of siege must be extended before it expires. At any rate, a new state of seige would have to be instituted, but that will not occur at this time. The government is confident that we will actually enjoy a peaceful time. It is necessary for all of us to understand this fact because the crisis troubling us is very serious and the only way to overcome it is by working peacefully and harmoniously. The country's [word indistinct] is not in a position to be able to [word indistinct] better salaries, especially to those employees collecting from the Treasury and those working for the state-run enterprises and agencies. Therefore, it is impossible to achieve anything by exerting pressure unless we want to again run the risk of beginning a period of [word indistinct]. [end recording]

In conclusion, the interior minister told Radio Panamericana that the government trusts that political tensions will end when everyone becomes aware that the country's future depends on all of us.

NAVY DISLODGES BRAZILIANS FROM GOLD DISTRICT

PA211606 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Following orders of the Armed Forces Joint command Staff, the Navy has dislodged the Brazilian and other foreign citizens who were illegally exploiting gold in the Araras region (Parabas), and on the Bolivian bank of the Madeira River.

Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle yesterday reported that "the Bolivian Navy has intervened in the Madeira River and dislodged the Brazilian and other foreigners who were in our territory."

The military orders were carried out after the release of a communique by the National Security Council (Conase) about a month ago.

The communique reported the illegal presence of about 5,000 Brazilian citizens who, from the Periquitos settlement, went in modern motorboats to the Bolivian bank of the Madeira River in order to exploit the Pando gold."

Conase has reported that it is believed that more than 3,000 Brazilian motorboats were participating in this illegal exploitation.

Meanwhile, Pando authorities have requested that the control be intensified because, "according to reports from the Araras region, the foreigners take advantage of the darkness to violate Bolivian territory at night." They have recalled that as early as June 1985, "some members of the Navy were involved in violating the law by supporting the work of the foreigners in the Bolivian bank of the Madeira River." The defense minister said this situation has been overcome, and the control is now stricter.

His statements were the result of questions by newsmen about reports received from Brazil that asserted that Brazil too has decided to reinforce control of its borders. Valled said: "I recognized that Brazil, as a sovereign country, has all the right and power to impose its laws in its teritory. So we did likewise in our territory."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. -- The Senate has approved the designation of Fernando Illanes as Bolivian ambassador to the United States, as proposed by President Victor Paz Estenssoro. According to reports released by Senate sources, the presidential proposal was discussed in a session behind closed doors and was approved by an overwhelming majority. [Text] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Dec 85 p 3 PY]

UNDP GRANTS $19 MILLION -- The UN Development Program [UNDP] will support the Bolivian Government with $19 million to develop specific projects to be implemented over the next 5 years. This was given to President Victor Paz Estenssoro by UNDP Associate Administrator George Arthur Brown, who arrived over the past weekend. Disbursement of the $19 million will be subjected to the preparation of specific programs in the mining, agriculture, and other sectors. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Dec 85 p 1 PY]

VENEZUELAN DONATION RECEIVED -- After meeting yesterday with President Victor Paz Estenssoro, Venezuelan Ambassador Eduardo Morreo announced that his country has donated $8 million to Bolivia. He added that his government has paid the first quota of $25 million to the emergency fund that Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon negotiated during the recent UN Assembly. [Excerpts] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 7 Dec 85 p 7 PY]

SAUDI ARABIA REPORTEDLY BUYS 1,000 TANKS

PY231607 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Dec 85 p 17

[Text] According to the newspaper AL-DUSTUR, published in Arabic in England, Saudi Arabia yesterday closed a $3-billion deal for the purchase of 1,000 tanks manufactured in Brazil. The agreement announced by the newspaper states that it includes the installation of a spare parts factory in Saudi Arabia. Jordan also intends to buy 60 Brazilian tanks.

CTA REPORTS SATELLITE-LAUNCHING ROCKET MISFIRE

PY181304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Sao Paulo, 16 Dec (AFP) -- The Brazilian Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) has reported that a test with a prototype of the future Brazilian satellite-launching rocket failed because one of the turbines misfired. Shortly after it was launched from the Barreira do Inferno Base, near Nata, a city in Rio Grande do Norte State, the rocket had to be destroyed because one of the turbines failed to fire. The source indicated that the object of today's test was to check the synchrony of the turbine firing mechanism.

The prototype tested today was one third the size of the standard rocket that will put Brazilian satellites into orbit. According to its timetable, Brazil will be able to put a satellite into orbit within 4 years. It was pointed out that the satellite-carrying rocket will be launched from the space base that is being built in Alcantara, Maranhao State.

NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION ENCOUNTERING OBSTACLES

PY232125 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Dec 85 p 29

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- Licinio Seabra, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporations, Inc (Nuclebras) said yesterday that Nuclebras lacks $1.8 billion to finish the Angra-II and Angra-III nuclear plants. This amount will have to be spent between now and 1995, when the two units will be ready. They will have cost the country $7.5 billion -- $3.5 billion in direct costs and $4 billion in financial charges.

According to Licinio Seabra, the operational budget approved by the Special Secretariat for the Control of the State-owned Enterprises [Secretaria Especail de Controle das Empresas Estatais -- SEST] for next year is hardly enough for the first two quarters, because Nuclebras requested 7.7 trillion cruzeiros and the SEST approved only 3.5 trillion. The total Nuclebras budget is 23.4 trillion cruzeros, 67 percent of which, i.e. 15.6 trillion, is earmarked for paying the interest on foreign and domestic debts. Nuclebras is 200 billion cruzeiros behind in its payments to contractors and suppliers.

Since the SEST did not provide the necessary resources for Nuclebras to carry out the minimum work of its 1986 project, a special work group has been formed with experts from the finance, planning, and mines and energy ministries and from Nuclebras and Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.] to outline before April a recovery program for the nuclear sector.

According to Nuclebras' president, this group of experts will have to ouline a multi-year budget for the Angra II and Angra III projects.

They will also have to negotiate with German banks for a more realistic plan of resource complementation. For the first time, Eletrobras will have to provide resources to Nuclebras.

Licinio Seabra reported that the financial costs of plants currently amount to $1 million daily, not counting new arrears. Because of repeated delays in the operation of the two units, Nuclebras Engineering, Inc [Nuclen] last year lost more than 40 first-class experts, including engineers, geologists, metallurgists, physicists, and chemists. They had graduated in the FRG from a technology transfer program. Licinio Seabra said the KWU [Kraftwerkeunion, an FRG firm] itself is concerned about any possible failure in the construction of these two nuclear units because it could damage the company's industrial image.

Seabra said the nuclear program will try to undertake the miniumum possible projects for 1986 just by working in Angra II (scheduled to end in 1995). Work on Angra III, which has been postponed until 1995, will be halted next year.

NAVY USING WAR GAMES COMPUTER SINCE DECEMBER 1984

PY201246 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] Since December 1984 Brazilian Navy officers have been operating Brazil's first war simulator. There are only two simulators of this kind in America. The United States has the other one. The Naval Systems Analysis Center (CASNAV) is located in Rio de Janeiro between the Urca and Corcovado hills. It is controlled by a large computer, which allows the officers to move around more than 1,000 units -- including ships, submarines and planes -- just as if it were a real war.

The war-simulating computer program pinpoints enemy positions, reports the damages inflicted by weaponry, advises on the amount of ammunition available, and indicates firing speed and the fuel level in ships and submarines. To develop the program, 34 experts worked for 2 years.

The simulator operates just like a videogame. Force "x" fights force "y" and the computer indicates casualties, position changes, and losses.

Built to train officers in decisionmaking and to evaluate the performance of frigates and submarines, the simulator can also be used to make changes in the design of a ship or to collect data for the development of new weapons. Before the Navy gives its "OK" for the production of a missile, for example, it is first tested in the computer.

BRIEFS

FIRST ALCOHOL-PROPELLED AIRPLANE -- Brigadier General Hugo de Oliveira Pica, director of the Aerospace Technology Center [CTA], yesterday dedicated the first alcohol-propelled airplane in the world. It is the Ebrio-1, a T-25 Universal aircraft, manufactured by Neiva Industry in Botucatu, 240 km northeast of Sao Paulo. Neiva is a subsidiary of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [Emraaer]. The T-25, a military training plane, was piloted by Major Gilmar Barbosa Nunes, chief of the CTA flight training division. [Summary] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Dec 85 p 1 PY]

CEREZO SAYS NICARAGUA-M-19 TIES JUST RUMORS

PA221843 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1713 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Bogota, 21 Dec (EFE) -- Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo asserted today that the charges about Nicaragua's alleged aid to the Colombian guerrillas should not affect regional relations.

Cerezo, who stayed less than 24 hours in the Colombian capital to meet with President Belisario Betancur, expressed his opposition to a break in diplomatic relations between the two countries, pointing out that Nicaragua's alleged aid to the M-19 [19 April Movement] has not yet been fully confirmed.

"These are merely rumors that must be confirmed," said Cerezo, adding that should these reports be verified, "the first thing would be to ask Nicaragua to suspend this activity before causing a break."

GUERRILLA COMMAND CLAIMS CREDIT FOR GRAVES

PA222047 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1626 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Popayan (Colombia), 21 Dec (EFE) -- The Ricardo Franco guerrilla command, a dissident faction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), today claimed credit for the death of over 90 people whose bodies have been found in common graves in Cauca Department, in the southwestern part of the country. The group claimed credit for these deaths in a recording sent to the media, according to which a total of 126 bodies have been buried.

The Ricardo Franco command separated from FARC when the latter signed a truce with the government in March 1984.

The recording sent to the media claims that "the majority of these 126 people were infiltrators, Army intelligence agents who were tried and sentenced while trying to annihilate the guerrilla movement."

However, the Army's 3d Brigade has attributed these deaths to "internal purges" among the insurgents.

A commission appointed by the attorney general is currently investigating the discovery of some 80 bodies in 20 common graves in the rural areas of Tacueyo (Cauca) and in other graves in Toribio. More than 10 graves containing bodies that could not be identified, due to their advanced state of decomposition, were also found in Corinto (Cauca), where the 19 April Movement (M-19) accepted a truce in August 1984, which it later rejected on 21 June 1985.

According to the press in Cali, capital of Valle del Cauca, north of the zone where the graves have been found, a former member of the dissident group claims that Hernando Pizarro and Javier Delgado, top leaders of the Ricardo Franco group, ordered in November that one of the infiltrators be tortured in order to force him to reveal his companions' identities. "The commanders ordered that the hands of all new members -- more than 100 -- be tied to their necks, after which they tortured and clubbed to death several of them, including 8 women, who had been accused of being Army informants," the former Ricardo Franco insurgent disclosed.

M-19, meanwhile, issued a communique affirming that it was not involved in these crimes, which it described as "exasperating, contemptible, and unfair, and committed by guerrilla members themselves after inflicting torture, under the unacceptable excuse of conducting an investigation on infiltrative Army elements. [quotation marks as received]

According to Cauca Governor Victor Gomez Gomez and Corinto Mayor Ana Dolores Tangarife de Campano, a total of 93 unidentified bodies has been found; excavations continue with the help of local peasants.

General Denies Army Deaths

PA232204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1647 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Cali (Colombia), 23 Dec (EFE) -- Colombian General Fernando Gomez Barros today denied that the more than 100 bodies found in common graves in the southwestern part of the country belong to Army infiltrators killed by the guerrillas. Gen Gomez Barros, commander of the Colombian Army's 3d Brigade, based in Cali, departmental capital of Valle del Cauca, was thus denying an assertion made by the Ricardo Franco guerrilla command when it claimed credit for the deaths of over 126 people. The Ricardo Franco command is a splinter faction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which signed a truce with the government in 1984.

"That is a lie without any basis in reality. If 126 of our people had been killed as they claim, the logical thing would have been for us to have some reaction," the high-level military man maintained, adding that the guerrrillas "have gone berserk." Gen Gomez Barros reiterated that the bodies of women and men found in the central Andean mountain range, near Tacueyo and Corinto (Cauca) -- women and men who had been tied down, tortured, and hung -- are the victims of a "mass murder perpetrated against those who involved themselves, deceived by that insurgent group."

Gen Gomez Barros said that the killing "should serve as an example not only to that subversive group, but to others that operate in Colombia, so they will realize that internal division led them to commit those crimes." Gomez Barros reiterated that the dead were not infiltrated elements, but the victims of "internal purges."

A commission appointed by the attorney general's office to investigate these incidents has so far confirmed the finding of 35 graves containing 89 bodies. It has not been possible to identify these bodies due to their advanced state of decomposition. The search is still on for other possible victims.

FINANCE MINISTER ON BAKER PLAN, FOREIGN DEBT

PA192235 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Finance Minister Francisco Swett Morales has remarked that the refinancing terms and the agreement to be signed in New York with the international banks mean an end to the problem of the Ecuadoran foreign debt.

[Begin recording] [Swett] To the degree to which Ecuador's economy is growing and more particularly, to the degree to which its exports and capacity to attract foreign exchange through foreign investments are growing, there will be no reason for us not to be able to service the debt. In any event, except for the payment of the foreign debt, it will be impossible for our country -- and I want to emphasize this -- it will be impossible for our country, which is a developing country, to become an exporter of capital during the next few years or even during the 1990's. This would be the case if we fully and exclusively devote our efforts to repaying the debt.

The question is not to pay but to receive. In this case, it is important that the new flow of resources into the Ecuadoran economy be larger than the outflow of resources at all times. This is the only way we can hope to achieve sustained growth during the next few years. This has been the policy of the Ecuadoran Government since 10 August 1984. Aside from this, and by coincidence, this is also one of the principles in the program of the Baker Initiative. It calls for the flow of money into the country to be higher than the amount of resources the country must pay out. Yes, Jorge.... [not further identified]

[Question] [Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] the grace period, could you give an estimate of the average annual interest payment?

[Swett] [Word indistinct] between 700 and 800 [figures as heard]. Remember that the interest rate is a floating rate in most cases. There is the option of a fixed rate in cases where the foreign exchange is not in dollars. For instance, in the case of Japanese yen, Swiss francs, and Deutsche marks, there are fixed interest rates, that is options of a fixed interest rate for the bankers. In the case of a debt in dollars -- approximately 55 percent -- there is no fixed rate but a floating rate of 1 and 3/8 percent over the London interbank rate. Consequently, the rate may vary and, well, we certainly hope that the variation will not be upward but downward, as has been the case since 1981. [end recording]

Views Montevideo Meeting

PA200620 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Finance and Credit Minister Francisco Swett Morales has said that several guidelines of the Baker Plan coincide with the Ecuadoran Government's economic policy, although objections would have to be eliminated in order to implement it.

[Begin Swett recording] The Baker Plan is an initiative from the U.S. Treasury secretary. I learned about it in Seoul from its author, Mr Baker, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury. This plan coincides with the Ecuadoran Government's economic policy. We have not named Ecuador as a candidate for this plan or anything similar. Quite simply, we have been implementing economic stabilization and recovery since 10 August 1984. We and the Ecuadoran people feel that the results of this plan are satisfactory. We have to put our national economy in order through our own initiatives, not from any outside source.

In addition, we need outside resources in order to meet the needs of our national economy and its growth. If this agrees with the thoughts of Mr Baker, so much the better. We will continue to do things just as we have been doing them, with or without the Baker Plan. [end recording]

About statements by the foreign ministers in Montevideo recently, the minister said:

[Begin recording] What has been described as the Montevideo statement was published today. I want to tell you that I agree with the document's contents for the most part, namely that the Baker Plan is not a panacea. It is a very important initiative that recognizes the basic importance of growth. The Latin American crisis and that of the Third World with foreign debt problems cannot be solved only through adjustments. All this is very important. The national government and I feel that conditioning must occur from the inside. We speak about sovereign and politically independent countries. Consequently, each of the countries and each of the economic authorities must make its own decisions with an eye towards the best possible for their countries. The situation becomes untenable when measures are not taken in due time, and problems are allowed to get out of control. In order to obtain loans from any source, either commercial or multilateral banks, laws must be passed in order to make sure that, among other things, the money will be paid back. [end recording]

ALFARO LIVES MEMBERS ROB BANK BRANCH IN GUAYAS

PA190357 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Five hoodlums linked to the guerrilla group Alfaro Lives attacked a Banco del Azuay branch in El Triunfo, Guayas Province. Preliminary reports indicate that the attackers were led by Edgar Quias of the guerrilla movement and that he also planned the kidnapping of banker Nahim Isaias.

After threatening the bank personnel and the bank security guard with submachineguns and revolvers -- the guard later said he recognized the leader -- the attackers stole 12 million sucres. A shootout with the police ensued during the attackers' escape in two luxury vehicles, during which two people were wounded.

DE LA MADRID, VINICIO CEREZO HOLD TALKS

PA231940 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid held a private meeting yesterday with President-elect (he is scheduled to take office on 14 January) Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala. This took place at Los Pinos. The two heads of state [as heard] established guidelines to increase and improve programs of bilateral cooperation. The talks centered around financial and trade cooperation, technical assistance, oil supply, immigration and border affairs, tourism, and cultural exchange.

The presidents [as heard] of Mexico and Guatemala also spoke about the Central American situation and agreed on the need to increase cooperation between all Latin American countries. Following the meeting Vinicio Cerezo expressed the conviction that our country is willing to support the strengthening of democracy in Guatemala.

Vinicio Cerezo also said that there is the possibility of an agreement on oil exploitation and some sort of assistance in the supply of oil to Guatemala. Plans were also drawn up for handling refugee problems and trade agreements between the two countries. Following the private meeting of the two heads of state [as heard], members of the Guatemalan president-elect's retinue held talks with Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda.

SEPULVEDA: SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA CONTINUES

PA232257 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Foreign Secrebary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said today upon arriving in our country that the countries of the Support Group have given a vote of confidence to the Contadora Group.

[Begin Sepulveda recording] I have just had the pleasure of meeting Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. Argentina is a member of the Support Group, which has expressed its great interest in and political will to continue with the efforts to attain peace. [end recording]

Referring to the meeting of the Cartagena Group, Sepulveda reported that the Montevideo Declaration was approved unanimously. The declaration states that Latin America must recover its economic growth rate. In order to attain this goal, it was proposed that the area's production be doubled by the end of the century to overcome the setbacks during the first part of the eighties.

During his stay in Montevideo, the foreign secretary met with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, with whom he discussed topics of interest to the two countries.

During his visit to Argentina Sepulveda met twice with President Alfonsin. He also met twice with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

EL SALVADOR

NO GOVERNMENT DECISION YET ON CHURCH TRUCE PLAN

PA232150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1901 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 23 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government and Army have not yet rejected or accepted the 10-day Christmas and New Year's truce proposed by the Catholic Church. A Defense Ministry spokesman told ACAN-EFE today that the Army has not yet decided anything in this connection and that, in any event, it is President Jose Napoleon Duarte who must give the order.

He added: "As an armed force, we will respect the government's decision, whether or not it accepts the truce." The military spokesman stated that the Army has not received any formal document from the Salvadoran Catholic Church requesting a Christmas and New Year's truce.

JUSTICES SCORE ROSAS CHAVEZ' 'SLANDEROUS CHARGES'

PA231512 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Dec 85 pp 5, 15

[Text] The slanderous charges which Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez made against the country's criminal court justices during a televised interview have upset the judicial branch.

According to a recording in the hands of judicial branch officials, Msgr Rosas Chavez said that many innocent people are in the country's prisons because they cannot pay bribes to judges to secure their freedom. The justices view this statement as harmful to the judicial branch headed by Francisco Jose Guerrero, president of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Some judges have said it is possible that the president of the Supreme Court himself will be the one to demand an explanation, on behalf of the entire judicial branch, from Msgr Rosas Chavez, considering that the monsignor has gone beyond his religious responsibilities and entered a slanderous area.

Some judges said yesterday that they have not been personally authorized to deny the slanderous statement by Msgr Rosas Chavez, but they noted that a person who feels he has evidence backing him should make specific charges and not speak in general terms, because this is as wrong as when some people say that all priests fail to show respect for church principles or that all priests fail to respect their ecclesiastic celibacy.

PEACE MARCHERS HAVE NOT REQUESTED ENTRY

PA201647 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Dec 85 pp 2, 31

[Text] Rene Garcia, general director of immigration, has said that participants in the march for peace will face in El Salvador the same problems they have had in other countries because they do not have permission to enter or pass through our territory.

The official said he is aware of reports on the group, but so far he has not been informed of a request to enter the country or to use it as a path to their final destination. If there is no request, they will not enter El Salvador, Garcia said. According to reports from Tegucigalpa, the Honduran Government announced yesterday that it will not allow the international leftist marchers to enter the country or use its territory to continue its activism.

It has been reported that the 217 participants, who are in Managua today, were warmly welcomed in Nicaraguan territory after they were stoned and expelled from Costa Rica, where they were accused of ties with leftist groups.

The group had planned to remain in Nicaragua for approximately 10 days before continuing their journey to Honduras.

An ACAN-EFE dispatch from Honduras states that Sergio Flores Toscano, Honduran Government immigration director, has said that he has instructed customs officials at the El Espino border post, 192 km south of Tegucigalpa, not to allow the activists to enter Honduras.

The official pointed out that none of the marchers have requested visas to enter Honduras, one of the stops on their tour of 2,800 km from Panama to Mexico, where they plan to arrive by the end of January.

Instructions have been given not to allow the marchers to enter the country because they could create difficulties. We already have enough problems without trying to increase them, Flores Toscano said.

FMLN DEFECTOR SAYS GROUP CONTROLS UNIVERSITY

PA211454 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Dec 85 p 2

[News bulletin issued by the National Information Secretariat of the Salvadoran Culture and Communications Ministry in San Salvador on 17 December]

[Text] Miguel Castellanos has said that the FMLN is attempting to include the University of El Salvador in its strategy.

Former Commander Miguel Castellanos has stated that the FMLN's strategy toward the masses seeks to incorporate them into its political and military struggle through the participation of its representatives in roundtables like the one that was held at the University of El Salvador recently.

In this context Castellanos added that the university authorities should adopt measures and be cautious about inviting the FMLN and FDR to participate in its activities. That university has the largest student population in El Salvador.

The FMLN is intent on establishing a strong movement that will include university students, teachers, and workers who will be active on campus. In the future it can become a nationwide movement called the Popular Broad Front [Frente Amplio Popular]. This movement would eventually lead to the destabilization of the current democratic process.

Castellanos said the FMLN is striving to recruit the greatest number of students possible in order to organize them and direct their military struggle against the democratic process and indoctrinate them in Marxism-Leninism.

The university is actually directed by the FMLN, he said. That is why the organizers of roundtables or work meetings radically expound on their political thoughts, he added. This can be seen in the demonstrations they stage in the streets and on campus.

The former FMLN commander pointed out that the national forum was nothing more than an FMLN line, because the university eagerly sought its participation and political presence at the forum for peace and dialogue.

Castellanos asked the entire student body, faculty, and workers not to allow themselves to be manipulated by the FMLN.

In my own case, he said, I was manipulated, but you should not allow this, and as students you are obliged to ensure that the university fulfills its true academic objectives: teaching, science, and technology.

OFFICIAL BLAMES WAR FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA202019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2124 GMT 19 Dec 85

[By Pablo Antonio Ayala]

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- This year El Salvador's foreign debt reached $2 billion, according to a report by a ranking official of Jose Napoleon Duarte's government.

The country's economic situation worsened mainly because of the war that the FMLN has kept up for the past 6 years and due to a permanent sabotage campaign against the infrastructure and the country's services, the source said.

Nevertheless, during the present year there has been positive economic growth of 1.6 percent, which indicates that the Salvadoran Government managed to advance in the economic reactivation process, Planning Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said. Chavez Mena said on a nationally televised program last night that El Salvador has serious economic problems and that the people feel the crisis every day.

He said that the country's indebtedness is due mainly to the war, which has resulted in 600,000 refugees, 40 percent part-time employment, 30 percent unemployment, an increasing housing deficit, and a high percentage of illiteracy. Despite this adverse situation, the Christian Democratic government has enforced a stabilization and re-activation program that requires the support of all Salvadorans in order to achieve its objective, Chavez Mena pointed out.

"There is no doubt," the official said, "that it is not easy to carry out the program because it is going to face a series of obstacles and it is going to require that we all sacrifice to adjust to the present and achieve a better future." This also implies the creation of an exporting model that will allow us to diversify our production and exports, and promote the agro-industrial sector and nontraditional exports, without neglecting the production of coffee, cotton, and sugar cane, the country's main products.

According to the planning minister, during the present year the rate of employment rose by 8 percent because the private sector received $600 million more in additional credits than it did last year. To reduce the foreign debt it is necessary to "sell more and spend less" and promote exports so that the present economic imbalance can be corrected.

Chavez Mena also admitted that in interdisciplinary activities such as these, and in economic, social, and political problems, "there are no absolute truths, and no one has the basic solutions, much less in our present condition."

FMLN-FDR CALLS FOR REALISTIC, POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA210409 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0106 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Dec (DPA) -- In a communique released today the FMLN General Command and the FDR Political Committee said that a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict must be a realistic one and that any effort toward a solution must be based on the country's political, military, economic, and social reality, not on ideological or formal pretenses. The Salvadoran guerrillas stressed that the idea is not to demand that President Duarte's government acknowledge the guerrillas' legitimacy. Furthermore, the rebels consider unrealistic the current government's wanting the rebels to acknowledge the government's legitimacy based on elections and a Constitution in which they took no part and which they do not acknowledge.

The FMLN-FDR asserted that the common sense alternative is to admit the existence of dual power in the country: the traditional government power, which is in a deep and insurmountable crisis, and the power represented by the FMLN-FDR, which has consolidated and broadened. The Salvadoran guerrillas said: "A political solution must be based on the structural causes of the current social and armed conflict in El Salvador."

GUATEMALA

MADRID PAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT-ELECT CEREZO

PM221658 Madrid ABC in Spanish 13 Dec 85 p 34

[Interview with Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo by Jose Elias in Guatemala City; date not given]

[Text] Guatemala City -- With the elections held in Guatemala a historic stage begins in this Central American country. The elections, which took place amid absolute fairness and normality, have aroused great expectations for the democratic transition and economic recovery. We publish today statements to ABC by President-elect Vinicio Cerezo.

[Elias] What, in your opinion, is the main problem which you will face on becoming president of Guatemala, and how do you intend to resolve it?

[Cerezo] Guatemala is experiencing the gravest and most profound crisis in his history. The world recession is inflicting its major problems on our country. The political and social upheaval in the Central American region is exacerbating our situation at a time when the country is attempting to seek a democratic solution. At the domestic level, inflation is worsening Guatemalans' standard of living, and extreme poverty is spreading increasingly within working class and middle class sectors. Unemployment and underemployment are increasing daily. The workers' and housewives' distress is intolerable, and in general an atmosphere of uncertainty predominates, which is endangering the democratic opening and our institutions themselves.

I should also specify that one of our main struggles is to prevent Guatemala's being divided. Resources, services, and property divide our people into those who have access and opportunities and those who do not. For instance, work is limited to 60 percent of the population. Credit and business opportunities are reserved solely for those who have capital. Justice is administered differently for different groups, and services leave over 70 percent of our population without education and health care.

The division between the various sectors is clear when you note the absence of machinery for national integration and the lack of institutions capable of intersectional coordination. This is what the Christian Democratic Party intends to change.

Summing up, I should point out that one of the main problems to be faced in Guatemala is social inequality. For instance, we must acknowledge that our current situation is critical and unbalanced, because so far we have placed greater emphasis on agricultural output for export and growth in terms of increased output than on an assessment of all Guatemalans' needs and of the country's real potential for development.

Thus, we must also acknowledge that one of the causes of violence is the extreme inequality between those who have wealth and those who have very little or almost nothing. Over 70 percent of the population earns incomes lower than 50 centavos per person per day. Most of the essential services, such as education and health care, cover scarcely 25 percent of the population; that is, scarcely 1 million of the 8 million inhabitants. The violence will remain until solutions are found to these problems.

[Elias] What will be your government's stance on the Central American crisis?

[Cerezo] About 2 months ago I said at a press conference for foreign correspondents in Caracas that I will promote setting up a Central American parliament to seek solutions to the area's problems. This parliament will enable the countries of the isthmus to consult and seek a peaceful solution, continuing the Contadora Group's peace efforts, and it would also be a legal and political instrument for resolving Central America's conflicts. I will also propose it to the other countries of the area as a lawful governmental institution and means of direct elections [as published].

[Elias] How will you tackle the problem of guerrilla warfare?

[Verezo] As to guerrilla warfare, I wish to say that it will depend on the situation which we are experiencing. We Guatemalan Christian Democrats maintain that peace should be sought through dialogue, and if it is desirable for the new government to begin talks to end the war and the killing which Guatemala has endured over the past few years, we will give the people who have been involved in the guerrilla warfare the opportunity to rejoin lawful activity, if they accept the law and relinquish use of their weapons. But I do not believe this can be accomplished in the first year of government; rather it must wait until we have demonstrated that we are respecting the law, that there is an atmosphere of security in Guatemala, and that it is the civil government which controls power.

[Elias] How will you act to clarify the case of the missing people, and what stance will you adopt to punish those responsible for these crimes against human rights?

[Cerezo] Here you raise two questions and two sets of problems which are very different. A president cannot judge; a president of a democratic government, of a government elected by the people, who will work, struggle,and serve his people, should struggle to create an atmosphere of national security, ensuring that the exercise of the law is applied to all citizens equally. A president of a democratic government can do this, can ensure that the law is applied to each Guatemalan equally, without inequalities or favoritism. The correct implementation of our laws will contribute to the strengthening of our democracy and give the population security and peace.

According to figures published in the local press, approximately 38,000 people have disappeared in Guatemala over the past 17 years. This is a grave and tragic problem. We will investigate each case; it is our duty to safeguard our people's security and peace. Each investigation, each report will be public. We need Guatemala to restore its image abroad, and this kind of situation is detrimental to us. Why did these people disappear? Are they alive or dead? It is a mystery. Through the investigations we will be able to clarify the whereabouts of each of the missing people. Now, if evidence is uncovered in the investigations which leads to determining the cause and the guilty party, the person who caused this violation of human rights, it is the Supreme Court of Justice which will implement the law. The government will give its full support to the Supreme Court of Justice -- the sole head of Guatemalan jurisprudence.

[Elias] There is considerable speculation to the effect that the next government will be subject to the Armed Forces' guidelines. What is your opinion on this, and what will your relationship with the Army be like?

[Cerezo] No conditions of any kind will be accepted. If the people elected me, my commitment will be to the people. I will accept no impositions; I am not prepared to accept a government influenced by any sector; the Army will play the role which befits it within the coming democratic government -- to safeguard the nation's security. I believe that the new Constitution of the Republic states quite clearly the role which the Army should play within a constitutional government elected by the majority of the people.

[Elias] What will be your government's attitude toward Spain?

[Cerezo] The same as toward other countries. Guatemala needs the understanding and assistance of all the countries in the world. Guatemala is a country of great importance within the Central American area, and our problems and needs will be resolved with assistance from abroad. We are linked with Spain by similar culture, language, and beliefs. The only difference between Guatemala and Spain is that immense ocean which separates us. Our peoples' democratic sentiment is the same: to serve others.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN LANDS 'LIGHT AIRCRAFT' IN HONDURAS

PA240251 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0051 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Report by Correspondent David Romero Erles -- live]

[Excerpt] Good evening and thank you, Radio America listeners. Radio America's report at 1700 has been confirmed. At that time we learned from the Honduran Air Force that a light aircraft from Nicaragua had landed. It has been impossible to enter, or at least Radio America has been unable to enter, the offices of the Honduran Air Force to confirm this news. However, an officer from that military branch has provided us the following information on how the light aircraft arrived in our country and who the pilot was. The pilot was Aviation Sublieutenant Salvador Blanco Lacayo, 23. He was piloting a Polish-made Cessna [as heard] AN-2 light aircraft. According to military sources, the aircraft was on a mission to carry food to Mulukuku; it later flew to Apanas with some injured persons on board. Our sources said that this is apparently a combat zone between Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops and counterrevolutionaries stationed in that area.

According to the Honduran military version, once in Apanas the pilot decided to flee Nicaraguan territory, coming to this country. He was intercepted by two Honduran fighter planes. No information was provided on the kind of fighter planes involved, but these are supposedly the modern planes Honduras recently acquired to reinforce the Air Force.

The Polish-made Cessna AN-2 arrived at exactly 1700. The only person on board was Sublieutenant Blanco. According to the military reports, he has not yet asked for political asylum in our country. He brought military equipment consisting of two Soviet-made AK-47 rifles with ammunition and four knapsacks containing his personal effects. This leads to the conclusion that he had planned to flee to our country, our military sources said. Blanco had been serving in the EPS, but it purportedly deceived him, promising he would have to serve for only 2 years. He reportedly told the Honduran Air Force he was going to serve only 2 years in the Patriotic Military Service [SMP], but everything seems to indicate that the Sandinist officers threatened that if he resigned from the SMP they would send him to fight the contras along the border zone, where serious clashes are taking place.

We want to inform Radio America listeners that during the time we have been here, outside the Honduran Air Force installation's southern gate, what appears to be a G-2 commando from our Armed Forces entered. In all, six persons wearing civilian clothes and a pick-up, license plate No 91519, have entered. Presumably these individuals came to question Blanco. Later two U.S. military intelligence commandos entered. They are interested in this matter and are apparently going to interrogate Sublieutenant Blanco. This makes sense, because the United States, the U.S. Government is interested in Nicaragua's domestic situation. We repeat, two U.S. military intelligence commandos have entered the Honduran Air Force installation and are apprently interrogating sub-lieutenant Blanco.

PEACE MARCHERS TO BE DENIED ENTRY

PA212326 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] The Honduran Government has decided not to allow activists of the March for Peace in Central America, promoted by intellectuals of America and Europe, to enter its territory. They were scheduled to arrive in Honduras tomorrow, but an order issued to El Espino Border Post instructs it to prevent their entrance into Honduran territory.

The decision not to allow the march to enter was announced unofficially by sources of the Foreign Affairs Secretariat.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES DEVALUATION, PARALLEL MARKET

PA201547 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Dec 85 p 4

[Press communique issued by the Information Office of the Presidency Secretariat on 18 December in Tegucigalpa]

[Text] In view of a statement by the U.S. ambassador in Honduras through the country's media, the government of the Republic wishes to reaffirm the following to the Hodnuran people:

The conditionality established by Amendment Agreement No 1, signed by the Honduran Government and USAID, implies a bilateral commitment by which the U.S. Government obliged itself to make payments upon the fulfillment by the Honduran Government of the following conditions:

1. Maintained growth of net internal credit in the banking system within 150 million lempiras by 31 July 1985 and 200 million lempiras by 31 October of the same year; and

2. Increased flexibility in the international payment system by broadening the proportion of transactions under the self-financing mechanism of exports established by the Central Bank of Honduras.

The first conditions was fully satisfied by the government; net internal credit in the banking system registered only a 6.1-million lempira increase by 31 July 1985 and 6.8 million lempiras by 31 October of the same year.

As for the second condition, imports under the self-financing mechanism, which represented only 4.2 percent of total imports between January and October 1984, increased to 11.3 percent during the same period this year.

If the use of the self-financing mechanism to make the payment of exports more flexible is not a procedure acceptable to USAID, the Honduran Government wishes to clarify to the public that it acquired a formal commitment to the Honduran people upon assuming power to prevent a devaluation of the currency and the establishment of an official parallel market. The government will continue to maintain this policy at all costs, even if this results in a freezing of USAID funds.

Official Comments on Pressure

PA201806 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Interview with Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, secretary of state for the Presidency, by Gustavo Ruiz; date and place not given -- recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Arriaga] ...it is obliged to resolve the problem in the next few hours, because the country cannot afford this kind of disturbance, which could even threaten national stability and state security and is seriously affecting and undermining the country's economy, which is that of the Honduran people. Therefore, it must take on this responsibility; the state is obliged to call for measures, sacrifices, or whatever to resolve this problem immediately.

[Ruiz] Some sectors claim that this involves U.S. pressure to devalue the lempira and establish a parallel market in Honduras.

[Arriaga] All these incidents lead at least to a debilitation of the country's economy and in turn provoke conditions that will lead definitively to a devaluation of our currency. Of course, prior to these problems conditions to devalue the currency were not present. Those interested in a devaluation are trying to establish those conditions. The other day I said that certain large companies, individuals with dollars abroad, and some important companies holding property here would resolve their economic problems overnight with a currency devaluation. At the same time, also overnight, the precarious situation of the Honduran people would worsen in a similar proportion.

[Ruiz] Mr Arriaga, a last question: Is it true that some people are trying to give a political connotation to this issue?

[Arriaga] Any economic or social problem has a bearing on politics. The political side always tries to profit as much as possible from such circumstances.

Each person takes advantage of a situation in keeping with his interests and tries to maximize profit. Therefore, it is possible that some politicians are trying to profit from this situation, but this is only natural. This is why the state is obliged to resolve this problem as soon as possible.

[Ruiz] Will the government stand such pressure?

[Arriaga] Right now we have no specific evidence that the pressure is there, because this always comes indirectly. It is never reflected in real, specific, measurable actions that could be attributed to anyone. It always comes in the form of indirect pressure channelled through certain sectors and forces in the country that are serving unknowingly as instruments and lending themselves to this kind of situation, which undermines the country's economy and interests. Such pressure does not come directly.

NICARAGUA

MANAGUA RADIO DENIES TIES WITH COLOMBIAN M-19

PA212209 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Imperialism and its propaganda apparatus have woven a new calumny in a bid to continue paving the way for direct intervention and aggression. Without any truthful or serious basis, it has been reported in Bogota that Colombian authorities have allegedly disclosed that Sandinists participated in guerrilla actions against the Palace of Justice in Bogota.

This new trick is a follow-up to the fierce attacks launched by Elliott Abrams, the beast, who has taken charge of making the verbal attacks against Nicaragua on behalf of the Reagan administration and insists on branding our country as terrorist. The report, which reached us through several news agencies yesterday, has been manufactured on the basis of a report published by the Colombian newspaper EL TIEMPO which, according to the CIA's cunning reproduction, does not mention any serious source.

The method of molding opinion on the basis of invented sources is an old trick of CIA propagandists, and the report in question actually shows that it is one more fib created by the imperialist manipulators. Seceral thousand words have been used to support what George Shultz said at least 1 month ago, when he tried to implicate Nicaragua in the events at the Palace of Justice in the Colombian capital.

To date no official of the government of Colombian President Belisario Betancur has said anything in connection with the Yankees' allegations, which are aimed simply at creating a current of opinion that would justify their brutal attacks against Nicaragua.

Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo himself has said that Colombia cannot say there is a connection between Nicaragua and the M-19 [19 April Movement]. However, the Yankee meddlers insist on raising the charge, the aim of which is to pit Latin American public opinion against the Sandinist revolution.

In its propaganda maneuvers, the CIA mentions an alleged report by a newspaper as the source and then weaves a long story about the alleged origin of some rifles that were seized from the M-19 commando group who died in the attack staged by the Colombian Army.

An attempt has been made, without success, to make the Latin American public believe that certain rifles that former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez allegedly supplied to the FSLN for use in its struggle against Somoza were found in the hands of the M-19 members. The truth is that no Colombian authority has endorsed the charge. However, through its hawks the United States is backing up the allegation with a slander campaign. Latin America is already well aware of this.

MAGISTRATE SCORES ACCUSATIONS LEVELED BY ABRAMS

PA211509 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The charges by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, in his effort to involve Nicaragua in the shipment of weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas following the alleged seizure of a Soviet-made vehicle by the Honduran authorities, are a plot aimed at justifying more support for the contras through the creation of artificial situations, it was stated to Radio Informaciones by Dr Rodolfo Robelo Herrera, magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice.

He said that one must analyze closely the sophisticated techniques used by the United States to detect any type of movement. In addition, there is no tangible evidence to support the U.S. Government's accusations, Robelo Herrera said. However, the obstacles which the United States uses to prevent a negotiated solution to conflicts are quite evident at the international organizations to which Nicaragua has appealed, using the appropriate legal measures.

[Begin Robelo Herrera recording] All these events are deplorable because they prove consistently the marked interest of the United States in involving Nicaragua in alien actions. We would even have to analyze all the mechanisms, technical advances, and sophisticated machinery the United States has to detect this effort at any specific moment.

Although official charges have been presented at the international level on various occasions, no specific or reliable evidence has been produced to support the claims of the Nicaraguan Government's alleged involvement in the shipment of arms to the guerrillas or participation in acts of terrorism. This underscores the U.S. Government's real interest: To annihilate the Nicaraguan revolutionary process because it undoubtedly represents an example for all the underdeveloped countries, and this is quite deplorable. Nevertheless, we trust that this process, which represents the justice of a small nation which has great goals, will receive the solidarity of all the democratic governments and humanitarian organizations in the world and all those who hope to achieve peace and freedom for their people, because this is the highest goal of all the nations currently facing a crisis. [end recording]

PASTORA SAYS MATERIEL SHORTAGE HAMPERING STRUGGLE

PA231508 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1201 GMT 23 Dec 85

[By Jesus Hernandez Cuellar]

[Text] Los Angeles, 23 Dec (EFE) -- Eden Pastora declared here over the weekend that the Nicaraguan rebels could take Managua rapidly if they were to receive only a fraction of the aid Cuba sent to the Sandinists to overthrow Anastasio Somoza.

In a visit of a few hours to Los Angeles, Pastora told EFE that despite the aid approved by the United States to the guerrillas, "not even an aspirin has reached southern Nicaragua."

"I have 5,000 men ready to fight," the rebel leader added, "but they lack boots and first aid equipment, and we have over 2,000 rifles stored away for lack of ammunition."

According to the statements of "Commander Cero," the "victory over Somoza was possible because at that time Cuba sent us tons of equipment through Costa Rica to win the war."

Pastora arrived in this city from Washington, where he addressed 35 U.S. congressmen on the Nicaraguan situation and the aid needed by the rebels.

Twenty-four years after starting his guerrilla war in the mountains of Nicaragua, Pastora is "determined to continue the battle to give my country back its freedom, pluralistic democracy, and national sovereignty, even though sometimes," he added, "when I see how the superpowers handle the crisis of our peoples, I feel the urge to go fishing for sharks, educate my children, and make love to my wife."

As to the possible influence in Nicaragua of the recent elections in Guatemala and Honduras, Pastora noted that "these will reflect, one way or another, on the Managua rulers."

"I think the Sandinists would even be willing to give up political control, but as Marxists they would never abandon the instruments of real power: the Ministry of the Interior, the Army, and the mass organizations."

Cuban President Fidel Castro "would be the first to issue instructions to prevent a greater radicalization of the process, which would cause the destruction of the Managua regime," he pointed out.

"There is no doubt that because of its present situation, Nicaragua is the main supplier of the Salvadoran guerrillas, while our fighters receive no aid from anybody," Pastora concluded.

"Commander Cero" returned to the mountains in southern Nicaragua yesterday, Sunday, following his visit to the United States to ask the U.S. congressmen for aid.

BRIEFS

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND -- This morning Finland and Nicaragua signed a credit agreement for $5 million. The credit will be used to help in agricultural and dairy programs. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 85 PA]

BRAZILIAN TV INTERVIEWS CASTRO ON LATIN DEBT

PY231712 Paris AFP in Spanish 1402 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Sao Paulo, 23 Dec (AFP) -- Cuban Chief of State Fidel Castro last night described the Baker Plan as insignificant for the heavily indebted countries.

In a 2-hour interview, the first he has granted to a Brazilian television station, Castro said U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's proposal will perpetuate the debt of Third World countries. He added that these countries should not pay their debt for moral, historical, and political reasons.

To pay the debt, Castro said, would ruin the ongoing Latin American democratic process and the respective governments as well. Castro said the foreign debt is unpayable because the debtor countries lack the resources to repay it.

Castro also rejected the charge that Cuba has exported its revolution, expecially to Central America. He ironically asked: Who has exported high interests, the debt, and an overvalued dollar; who has exported Somoza and unfair terms of trade? Then, he said: A revolution cannot be exported. It is provoked by a number of internal factors.

CASTRO, GDR'S HAGER SPEAK AT BEER FACTORY OPENING

FL240430 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 0132 GMT on 24 December begins recorded coverage of this afternoon's opening ceremony of a modern Camaguey beer factory built with GDR cooperation.

As coverage opens, the camera pans the outside of the factory building and then another camera shows a group of people gathered inside the factory complex. The announcer indicates that the crowd is waiting for Cuban President Fidel Castrol and a high-level delegation from the GDR.

At 0134 GMT Fidel Castro, other unidentified Cuban officials, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member Kurt Hager, and members of his delegation arrive and sit at a long table placed on a stage. The crowd begins to chant Castro's name.

At 0135 GMT, the Cuban and GDR national anthems are played.

At 0139 GMT, UJC Secretary of the construction project Alciliades Lopez Olasaval begins reading a 5-minute speech on their commitment to complete the beer factory project before the party's third congress and acknowledged the role of different youth brigades in the construction of the factory.

At 0145 GMT, Eduardo Contreras Hernandez, director of the factory's construction workers, reads a 6-minute speech also acknowledging the work of different enterprises and individuals who participated in the project. Some workers receive banners for their outstanding work.

At 0154 GMT, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member Kurt Hager is introduced and begins reading a speech in Spanish. He congratulates all workers, specialists, and engineers who participated in construction of the beer plant. He points out that this is one of the largest Cuban-GDR joint ventures.

He asserts that the foundation of relations between the two countries is socialism. He says the GDR is interested in the development of socialist countries and to make everything possible for creating the necessary conditions to safeguard peace. He mentions the meeting recently held in Sofia aimed at avoiding the militarization of space and ending the arms race. He notes the Reagan-Gorbachev Geneva summit, which he says did not fulfill all the hopes, but indicates that the results were encouraging. He praises the work of Fidel Castro in developing socialist society in Cuba. He asserts that Cuba continues to be a victim of the imperialist policies of threats and slander. Hager says they are concerned over the situation in Central America and the embargo policies against Nicaragua. He indicates the GDR will continue to support the Sandinist Government and hopes a peaceful solution will be found to the Central American conflict. The GDR official reiterates the GDR's solidarity with Cuba. He finishes his speech at 0207 GMT. Hagar and Castro embrace.

AT 0209 GMT, Fidel Castro is introduced and begins speaking. He speaks at length about the GDR cooperation and the wonderful job the GDR and Cuban technicians have done in completing the beer factory in record time. He indicates how much beer the factory will produce and how many employees will work there. He continues enumerating other projects created by the revolution. Fidel Castro ends his speech at 0405 GMT, having spoken for 1 hour and 54 minutes.

SANCHEZ DISCUSSES MADRID DEFECTION, CUBAN ECONOMY

PM231501 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Dec 85 p 13

[Interview with Vice Minister Manuel Antonio Sanchez Perez by Javier Garcia in Aranjuez on 19 December]

[Text] Madrid -- Cuban Vice Minister Manuel Antonio Sanchez Perez told EL PAIS yesterday that the embassy officials tried to kidnap him for fear that he would hand over or sell the confidential information in his possession about his country's economy. "It was a desperate abduction attempt that would have ended with my being shot," he said. Sanchez Perez denied having any links with the Cuban intelligence services, said he does not want to go to the United States, and attributed his defection to profound disagreements with his country's political system. Sanchez Perez admitted to having almost 70 million pesetas in an account and said he will not sell the important information he possesses to anyone, but will use it to write a book.

During the interview, which took place at the "La Rana Verde" restaurant in Aranjuez, Sanchez Perez said he does not want to go to the United States and explained that the 70 million pesetas he has deposited in a Madrid bank is the result of commercial transactions he carried out independently of official funds, acting as a go-between -- via third parties -- and using his connections as a high-ranking government official. The vice minister claimed that top Cuban officials are secretly taking money out of the country via a British-based firm.

Manuel Antonio Sanchez Perez spent 10 years on the Central Planning Board, the body in charge of the Cuban economy, and a further 10 on the State Committee for Material and Technological Supply. "I was," he said, director of investments and director general of planning and was recently about to be promoted to direct assistant to the minister.

"I was a loyal and convinced enthusiast of the Cuban system," he said, "believing that social justice lay behind it, but I began to see that the economic system was inadequate. I made several proposals to seek decentralization measures, which were not accepted by top government officials.

"So I reached the conclusion that the system did not satisfy its set objective of social prosperity."

The Cuban vice minister said he decided to "practice opposition from abroad" and now intends to write a book to be titled "The Cuban Process: Myths and Realities," for which he has extensive documentation, "both written and mental," and in which he plans to analyze the system and put forward alternatives with the aim of transforming the country.

"I am not going to side with movements that attack the Cuban model and represent specific interests, such as those of the United States, which are hegemonic," he added. "This is why I am not in the United States and do not want to go there because I know that I would be subjected to pressures."

"Cowardly Action"

"It is on that basis that I am making my request for asylum in Spain," he went on, "and I greatly regret the incident, which I wish had not happened. It was a violent and cowardly action, and the Cuban Government's story that they wanted to talk to me is untrue. They wanted to take me to Cuba, where I would have been shot, because that was the ultimate objective."

The Cuban vice minister attributes the desperate attempt to kidnap him -- right in the center of Madrid at the very busy hour of 1030 -- to their fear that he would hand over or sell information about the Cuban economy, "which is why they risked carrying out the operation." "I know all about the development plan for the next 15 years in Cuba," he said, "but I am not interested in revealing it to anyone because those concerned would use it against my country, whose people would suffer. It is an immature attitude on the Americans' part to lay economic and military siege to Cuba. That is not the way."

Money Outside Cuba

The vice minister said he accumulated the money he has deposited to gain the independence needed to write his book. "It was 9 months ago," he said, "that I took advantage of my professional contacts to carry out financial operations independently of Cuban funds. I was at the center of major commercial deals. It is usual for the go-between to receive a commission. Not in Cuba, where it is forbidden. I started to charge such commissions. I started to act as intermediary for several firms until I accumulated the amount I reckoned I needed to finance the book.

"In 1984 in Cuba, Vice President of the National Bank Jose Garcia Pena was shot, following the discovery of an account in his name apparently in Spain or Switzerland, which he opened for reasons unknown to me. This is why I acted very cautiously. We use a British firm called ETCO, which has British and Cuban capital and which works to provide greater flexibility for Cuban operations, though it does not always have to be officially answerable to the state. It is used for other operations too. It, in turn, has accounts that are not officially monitored by the Cuban National Bank, which are used to export funds secretly, and many people whose names I am not going to disclose are involved in it."

The vice minister said that at the moment "there is a fairly extensive current of an opposite reaction. The enthusiasm has been lost and the Cuban system is being criticized in the upper echelons, though this is done very discreetly for obvious security reasons.

"I therefore ordered the money to be transferred to Panama, but this was detected, so I transferred it to Spain," he said.

"If my intention had been to steal the money I would have packed a suitcase and gone to the United States, where nobody would have asked me where it had come from."

"I asked permission to leave," he added, "because I had to go to East Berlin, where I am following a doctorate course; and at the same time I asked permission to go to Spain because there was an electronics fair there. It was then that I applied for asylum. For that purpose I spoke with a U.S. Embassy official but only to ask him for information about what I should do to apply for asylum in Spain, to which he replied by directing me to the police. I spoke with that man because I did not know what steps to follow, and it seemed to me the safest way."

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ALFONSIN

FL231238 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has met in Buenos Aires with National Bank of Cuba Minister President Hector Rodriguez Llompart, who was requested to greet Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro.

The leader and Cuban minister cordially exchanged opinions in the presidential residence situated in Los Olivos and discussed current Latin American topics and bilateral relations.

CROMBET MEETS WITH URUGUAYAN BROAD FRONT CHAIRMAN

FL211257 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] In Montevideo, Secretariat member Jaime Crombet has met with Broad Front Chairman General Liber Seregni. They held a very friendly and fraternal conversation.

During the meeting, the Uruguayan politician and Crombet discussed the international situation, especially Latin America and its economic problems.

Speaks at Uruguay CP Congress

PA232128 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Jaime Crombet, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, underscored the solidarity of the Cuban people with the Uruguayan People's struggle against the past military dictatorship during one of the sessions of the Communist Party of Uruguay Congress.

Crombet added that the mobilizations of Cubans in support of the Uruguayan patriots were a response to the support given by the Uruguayan people for over 25 years to the Cuban revolution.

Crombet pointed out that nonpayment of the foreign debt, the new international economic order, and the union of Latin America and the Caribbean are three basic goals our nations should struggle to achieve.

PERU

CAR BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE LIMA AIRPORT

PY231711 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 23 Dec (AFP) -- A car bomb exploded today outside the main terminal of Jorge Chavez International Airport, the police reported. They did not report, however, whether the blast caused any injuries. The powerful blast caused alarm among hundreds of passengers at the terminal and prompted a police mobilization.

VENEZUELA

GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT-ELECT CEREZO VISITS

PA222000 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] This week two presidents-elect from Central American countries have visited Venezuela. One was the president-elect of Honduras, as we have reported, and the other is President-elect Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala who is currently visiting Miraflores Palace. Cerezo met with President Lusinchi and discussed Central America as well as the possibilities of increasing trade between his country and Venezuela.

The Guatemalan president-elect gives the impression of being an active person. We interviewed him some weeks ago, when he was only a presidential candidate. Now he is the president-elect. He will be sworn in on 14 January.

When he spoke to newsmen, in one of the Palace's halls, Vinicio Cerezo said that during his administration, Guatemala will contribute more to peace in Central America. He said that he will contribute to peace by using more effective mechanisms.

[Begin Cerezo recording] We are going to make specific proposals. We are going to be ready to search for solutions and to use the influence that Guatemala has in Central America to lead us to solutions.

We are specifically searching for agreement mechanisms. We have also proposed the creation of a Central American parliament. This work should lead to a search for a forum for political and economic debates; this would be a step that would follow the Contadora agreement. [end recording]

The Guatemalan president-elect said that the Central American parliament would be a permanent forum, unlike the Contadora Group which is only a temporary effort.

This proposal will certainly be much discussed. Perhaps the discussions will take place on 14 January when Vinicio Cerezo is sworn in. Several Latin American presidents -- including the chief of state of Venezuela -- have been invited to the presidential inauguration in Guatemala.